

THE NEWS-HERALD.

ESTABLISHED 1837. Entered at Post-office, Hillsboro, Ohio, as second-class matter.

HILLSBORO, HIGHLAND CO., O., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1893.

VOL. 56—NO. 34

Democratic Uncertainties.

Can Grover really maintain a Crown for Lilliputians?
And is his overgrown heart the giver,
Or does it come from spleen or liver?
And will he shrink his swollen nature
With the Senate's Regulator?
Or will an outraged Congress ask it—
The head of Grover in a basket?
Oh, please, ye flighty sprites of Bourbon,
Do grant us pardon for disturbin'
Your most specious, precious theories
With these suggestive, fateful queries.
By your indulgence, we don't care if
If you'd elucidate the tariff,
Or show us what the Nation's chance is
For ease and safety in finances?
And, furthermore, the solemn fact is,
We're in the dark about our taxes.
And when we've dropped in your deficit,
Our hard earned cash, oh shall we kiss it,
Kiss our dear dollars, bright and clever,
The good bye kiss that means forever?
When Johnnie Bull, our sheikhs golden,
Has got his everlasting hold on,
Say, will they ever come afloatin'
Back here to us, across the ocean,
To start our mills and feed our workmen,
To make our business brisk and certain?
Or will he simply deal us justice,
Laugh at our hopes and leave us busted?
As this eventful year fits by us,
You certainly can not deny us,
This meekly put interjection,
This sadly needed information.
Please, kindly grant these trifling favors,
And may the Lord soon end your labors!
—W. B. T.

Common Pleas Court.

The time of Court during the past week was consumed in the consideration of two cases on the Criminal docket.

Edward Williams alias Edward Ditty, who assaulted Dick Ward some months ago, was charged with assault with intent to rob and assault with intent to kill and being an habitual criminal. The grand jury returned an indictment for assault with intent to kill and as an habitual criminal. The case was fought stubbornly, but the jury returned a verdict and the sentence was three years on the first charge and for life on the last. Judge Newby spoke very feelingly to the prisoner, assuring him that his only hope lay in good behavior. A good record, during the term of the first sentence might lead to his parole after its expiration. But only such conduct as would lead the Board of Pardons to call up his case would afford any ground for escape from the full extent of the life sentence.

In the case of C. R. Bell, charged with procuring an abortion resulting in death, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and a motion for a new trial has been set for hearing on the 26th day of December. This is an interesting case, having been in Court some two years. The defendant was brought here from Missouri under a requisition and placed on trial in Clinton county, under the belief that the crime was committed there. By confession he located the offense in Highland county. His attorneys asked his release on the ground that he could not be brought to this State on a requisition for one crime and tried for another. But the Court held that the offense was the same, though the location had been changed.

His conviction was mainly through letters he had written, and statements he had made concerning the offense. Several prominent attorneys from Wilmington were here fighting on either side of the case. Much interest was manifested. Prosecutor Garrett won many high encomiums for the manner in which he conducted this case. The defendant is a school teacher in the Hocking Valley.

A very pathetic circumstance connected with the affair is the death of Bell's mother, who is said to have fallen the victim of a broken heart since learning of his conviction. She died at her home near Centerfield, on Sunday.

Court adjourned until Monday, Judge Newby going to Washington O. H., and Judge Evans occupying the bench here.

A good Christmas present for your dear ones? Nothing better than a good stiff hat; thousands of them given away at the One Price Clothing House, at 50 cts. on the dollar.

Favorably as the Hillsboro College is known under its present management, few people are fully aware of the extensive advantages offered by it to persons seeking a liberal education. There is no better school in southern Ohio in which to attain a fair knowledge of German, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, or Science, while it has become noted for the proficiency of instruction in Normal studies and in preparing young people for teaching, or commercial life. We take pleasure always in noticing this deserving home institution, and urge upon all who can to take advantage of its winter term which opens January 2d.

A reproduction in terra cotta of Mrs. Frank Leslie's foot is to be placed on exhibition in New York.

WATER WORKS.

What it is Proposed to Give the People of Our City.

Some of the Difficulties Encountered in the Pursuit of a Good Thing.

It is so long since the plans and specifications of the proposed Water Works were published, and when published, the salient features were so concealed with legal verbiage, that many people are now unaware of exactly what was contemplated. For the benefit of all we give a brief summary of the points contemplated in the original specifications compiled by Edward Flad, of St. Louis.

The pumping station was to be located 12,300 feet from the public square at the gravel formation of the Clear creek basin.

The works were to consist of a system of driven or steamed wells with a capacity of one million gallons per day.

A suitable pumping station, etc.

Two pumping engines, each of a capacity of one million gallons per day, with proper mechanical accessories.

A steel stand pipe fifteen feet in diameter and 160 feet high, with a capacity of 210,000 gallons.

Nine and three-tenths miles of force and distribution mains, sixty-eight fire hydrants and three drinking fountains. The original specifications called for not less than twelve wells eight inches in diameter to be driven the necessary depth, not to exceed fifty feet, in parallel rows about fifty feet apart, wells on either row being fifty feet apart. This was known as the Cook system.

After a thorough investigation by the City Council, they agreed to accept from the contractors a different style of wells, known as the Wagner system. This consisted of 6 inch wells, blown into the earth by steam, and each well had at its base a cavity of twelve or fifteen feet diameter in the gravel. These wells were put down, eight in number, and covered about four times the area contemplated by the Cook system. The Wagner company claim to thoroughly drain the area covered. If this is true, the results of their system are certainly better than could have been obtained by twelve wells under the other system, and Council was wise in making the change. But, Engineer Moler, who is looking after the interests of the city, insists that they shall go on and sink twelve wells. Otherwise, he will not accept the work, and they can get no estimate. The Wagner people claim that the requirement of twelve wells was abrogated with the other details of the Cook system, and that they only guaranteed the necessary supply of water, on actual test, and this they were bound to furnish if it had taken twenty wells. They say they have tested their wells and find that the eight wells will furnish a great deal more than a million gallons per day. They ask the city now to test them, and allow the estimate promised in consideration of the wells being finished this fall. The result will probably be a law suit to determine whether the million gallon mark is what the city's contract calls for, or twelve holes in the ground.

The only stipulation as to the number of wells is in that section which has already been deviated from by accepting six inch wells and changing their relative distances.

The only other clause bearing upon this matter requires that the contractor must give a written guarantee that the wells will deliver not less than one million gallons per twenty-four hours when pumped continuously for such time as the engineer may direct, with a suction lift on the pump, of not more than twenty-four feet.

This test, it is stipulated, may be made at any time, or times, during the first thirty days after the water works are in successful operation and the guarantee will not be considered fulfilled unless any and all of such tests demonstrate the wells to have a capacity as above stated.

This is held by the engineer as another obstacle in the way of allowing an estimate on the pumps now.

Notwithstanding this, there can be no question but the Wagner people were induced to come here this fall by the individual agreement of every member of Council, positive or implied, that if their wells should furnish the required amount of water, they should have an estimate on their work. The idea was to have the tests made before the ground should become saturated with the winter and spring rains. Thus the wells would be tried under the most adverse conditions. Mr. Wagner proceeded with his work, and all admit that he has done an excellent, honest job. No one claims



Hon. Dexter Curtis

Of Madison, Wis., a reliable business man, states that he "had a bad cough for two years."

After the Grip.

I got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me relief at once. I have taken six bottles and

know I am much better in every way.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

that it will not furnish more than the million gallons. He is anxious to prove that it will. But he finds himself confronted now by the ipse dixit of the Engineer. "Thus saith the law," The records show no agreement by Council in its legislative capacity, by which the plain wording of the contract can be escaped.

Hence, the Engineer insists on twelve wells, and that no estimate shall be allowed until the entire water works system is completed. Under the conditions by which Mr. Wagner agreed to come here, this seems rather harsh. But there may be a way out of it. Mr. Wagner has won many warm friends here by the faithfulness with which he has prosecuted the work and by his kind and gentlemanly deportment. In encomiums upon the work already done, the Engineer himself joins heartily. Mr. Wagner is an invalid, suffering with a mysterious and evidently incurable trouble which has long baffled medical skill. Yet, he has not spared himself any effort or exposure to fulfill his promises. He has worked in good faith and it is to be hoped that some means may be devised to allow him at least a part of the remuneration he so sorely needs.

Another difficulty has arisen in reference to the use of the Bourbon fire hydrant, which the contractors have purchased and shipped to this place.

The Engineer has refused to accept them, alleging that they do not come up to specifications in the fact that the large valve is made of hard rubber, the valve-seat of brass and the long stem-rod of steel. The Engineer claims the valve and valve seat should both be of brass, and is dissatisfied with the frost jacket, or outside covering, which is all in one piece.

On this subject the specifications say the valve seat, all valve guides, main nut for stem and both nozzles shall be of brass.

It is also stipulated that the fire hydrants shall be of standard makes and equal to the Eddy, Ludlow or Chapman valve.

The contractors insist that the Bourbon hydrant is up to every specification. They say the frost jacket is the best made because it is the least complicated and has no crevices for the entrance of cold air.

In valves they claim that metal valves on metal valve seats wear rapidly and are not considered as good as hard rubber valves which adjust themselves to sand or other irregularities. They say they are willing to submit the correctness of this statement to a committee of disinterested practical engineers. They also claim that rubber valves can be replaced, at a trifling cost, which is not the case with metal.

Wednesday evening the Council ordered that Engineer Moler be summoned from his home at Springfield to meet the contractors and the Bourbon hydrant people at Council meeting Wednesday evening. He replied to their message, saying that he could not come, because of other engagements, and that he didn't care to discuss such matters before Council, as it was not their province under the contract either with him or the Boughen Engineering Company, to decide what should be accepted or rejected.

Mr. Pence, in Council, said he believed Council had a right to know what was going on. He had nothing personal against Mr. Moler, but thought he should put in more time here. He said changes were being made in the works which might increase the cost. And, inasmuch as the water works fund was now overdrawn \$2,000 for which members of Council were individually lia-

ble, he wanted to know if the Engineer's powers were so absolute that he could increase the cost, if he chose, and Council would be helpless to prevent it.

Mr. Smith called for the reading of the contract with Mr. Moler, and it seemed that he had agreed to give personal superintendence to the construction of the water works, but had not agreed to give it his entire time. And a part of the contract with the Boughen Engineering Co., gave him full discretion as to additions or alterations in the work, and the acceptance or rejection of material.

In the case of the proposed reduction of twenty-five feet on the stand pipe, Mr. Moler's suggestion was considered by Council and the conclusion reached was that the entire matter rested in the hands of the Engineer. Under existing conditions he, and he only, has a right to add to or take from the terms of the original contract. He has considered it necessary to deepen the masonry at the stand pipe, also at the pumping station, and to move the pumping plant a considerable distance from the originally proposed site, thus adding to the cost of connections. All these and other alterations he has made for the betterment of the works, and in him seems to be vested by the terms of his contract, absolute and exclusive power in these matters. This is a great responsibility to place upon the shoulders of one man. That Mr. Moler is conscientious in his administration of affairs, and a gentleman of the highest character, no one can question. That he is human, and may sometimes err in judgment, he himself will admit. Placed between the interests of contractors and those of the city, subject to criticism and dissatisfaction from either side, his bed is not one of roses.

Council has no desire to work hard ship to the contractors where a little accommodation would facilitate the work without detracting from its excellence. Yet they are confronted by a cast iron contract and an engineer positively obligated to enforce its provisions.

In matters of difference, it is to be hoped some fair and amicable adjustment may be reached, which will insure as good practical results, and obviate expensive litigation, upon which the city has no money to spend just now.

Thus far, all the work done has been well done. The contractors have shown no desire to sacrifice quality to quantity in their work, and yet their enterprise has not been daunted by any obstacles. The work has progressed until more than half the trenches are dug and the mains laid. The wells are completed and connected and the stand pipe foundation is in as advanced a stage as possible with the weather we have had.

The specifications are very exacting in every respect as to quality of material and excellence of workmanship. There is no danger but the entire plant will be up to a very high standard of merit in every respect.

A mistaken impression has obtained with some, that reductions in the work of the contractors inures to their benefit. This is not the case. All additional work is paid for in proportion to contract prices, and all deductions involve a proportionate reduction in cost.

A matter of considerable interest is the stand pipe. Many who live in the neighborhood are unnecessarily concerned for their safety. It is true that defective material or construction here might be more seriously disastrous than any place else in the works. A bursting stand pipe, or its overturning, might be attended with horrible consequences.

The specifications require that the stand pipe shall be fifteen feet in diameter and 160 feet high, above the top of the foundation. The foundation, hexagonal in form, is 38 feet in diameter, a solid mass of stone and concrete to the depth of ten feet or more. Eight heavy iron rods passing through this are anchored beneath. To these rods the stand pipe will be securely bolted. There are to be six solid plate web brackets 15 feet high and 8 feet 6 inches wide at the base.

The entire foundation is to be based on the solid bed rock, and laid with the best Louisville or Utica cement mortar. No mortar to be used after having been wet thirty minutes. All stones to be wet before being laid, and each course to be complete before the next is begun. The top of the foundation when finished is to be perfectly level when tested with an engineer's level, in order to insure a vertical stand pipe. If necessary, the top shall be leveled up with cement mortar.

All the metal of the stand pipe must be of steel with a tensile strength of fifty-five thousand pounds per square inch, an elongation of not less than 20 per cent. in eight inches and a reduction of area of not less than 50 per

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Two certified samples of each thickness of metal shall be furnished for testing, these samples being two inches wide and sixteen inches long. The test specimens shall stand a bending test as follows:

Heat to a cherry red and quench in cold water at 70 degrees F., and bend cold on an anvil or in testing machine, doubling the specimen and pressing it flat.

The plates shall be wide enough to build five feet vertically, net, and of such length that four or five sheets shall make one section of the standpipe.

The thickness of the plates shall be as follows, commencing at the bottom:

4	sections, 20 feet, 5-8 inch steel.
4	" 20 " 9-16 " "
4	" 20 " 1-2 " "
5	" 25 " 7-16 " "
5	" 25 " 3-8 " "
5	" 25 " 5-16 " "
5	" 25 " 1-4 " "

All horizontal seams to be single riveted, and all vertical seams to be double-staggered riveted. The rivets shall be of the following diameters: 1-4 inch plate, 5/8 inch rivet; 5/16 plate, 3/8; 7/16 plate and 1-2 plates, 3/4; 9/16 and 5/8 plates, 7/8 rivet. The lap of the plates for single-riveted joints shall be 3 1/8 times the diameter of the rivets, and for double-riveted joints 5 1/2 times the diameter. The rivet holes shall be fair and true and all rivets must be driven at a bright red heat. Rivets to be best quality made.

The bottom of the standpipe is to be composed of three sheets, each five feet wide, plus the lap, all of 3/8 inch metal same quality as used for shell, the inlet opening to be reinforced by an additional 1/2 inch plate. The bottom shall be attached to the shell by a 6 by 6 by 3/4 inch angle. There shall also be a 5 by 5 by 1/2 inch angle riveted on the inside at a height of 15 feet, being at the top of the braces, and a 4 by 4 by 1/2 inch at the top on the outside.

After the bottom has been riveted to the first section of the shell, and thoroughly caulked, it shall be tested by pouring in enough water to cover the bottom to the depth of several inches. It shall then be lowered to place on a bed of neat Portland cement spread uniformly over the entire area.

All joints are to be thoroughly caulked on the inside with a round nosed calking tool. No split calking will be allowed. When finished, the standpipe must be perfectly tight, without the slightest visible leak.

The top of the standpipe shall be finished with a light ornamental top of sheet iron plates, and light railing of suitable design. A ladder will also be attached to the side.

Such a standpipe when full of water would have to withstand a pressure of about 80 pounds per square inch at the base.

This would be but a small fraction of its resistive strength, so that there need not be the slightest apprehension on that score.

It has been suggested that a tower nearly eleven times its diameter in height might be overturned by storms. But it must be remembered that the addition of the six heavy iron brackets practically increase the area of the base until it is one-fifth of the height. This is not a dangerous proportion. Many steeples and smoke stacks withstand cyclonic disturbances with much less proportional area of base.

But, it is probable the engineer will dispense with the upper twenty-five feet of the tower, leaving it in such shape that it can be added at any time.

The dimensions of street mains are: 12 1/2 feet 10-inch pipe, reaching from the pumping station to Main street, and from High street to the standpipe. 9,000 feet of this is to be extra heavy.

5,730 feet of 8 inch pipe.
19,080 feet of 6-inch pipe.
11,085 feet of 4-inch pipe.

The pipes shall be free from sand holes, cold shuts, scabs and defects of every nature. They shall pass a careful hammer inspection, and withstand a water pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch.

Some question has been raised as to the advisability of carrying the mains

over instead of under the High street railroad bridge. This was necessitated by the fact that the law requires a certain headroom or space overhead on trains passing under a bridge, and the mains beneath the bridge would encroach upon the room required. But some think the mains could have been conducted around the edge of the bridge. This was thought of, but to have passed around the edge at a proper elevation would have brought the pipes to the surface of the roadway at the corners of the bridge in such a way as to form a more serious obstruction than by crossing parallel with the drive-way.

We have given our readers a brief summary of some of the points of interest thus far developed. We wish to add that all rumors of bribery and corruption on the part of Council or any of its members, are, we believe, entirely unfounded. The great object with all is to give the city a system of water works unsurpassed for excellence. We are thoroughly confident of the integrity of all concerned in this enterprise. They may have made some errors of judgment, and might possibly amend their work in a few particulars, if they had it to do over. But, that their intentions are the best, and that they will succeed in securing splendid results, we have not the shadow of a doubt.

By the time of the spring election, if not sooner, a board of Water Works Trustees will be elected, into whose control the funds and all the affairs of the water works will be transferred. In the meantime, let us deal kindly with those whose thoughts by day and dreams by night have been burdened with this tremendous enterprise.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

Probate Court.

Estate, Elizabeth Runyan, citation ordered.

Estate, E. H. Larkin, sale personal property.

Guardianship Bertha Nelchels, letters. Estate, Samuel S. West, order private sale personal property.

Nathaniel Rockhold, will filed.

Estate, Isaac N. Holmes et al, order to advertise accounts.

Guardianship, Elizabeth Mitchell, first account filed.

Guardianship, Frederick Loads, second account filed.

Estate, Jos. H. Patton, third and final account filed.

Guardianship, F. S. Glenn, first account filed.

Guardianship, Sophia Fairley, finding and letters.

Assignment of Geo. W. Haigh, report of distribution.

Assignment, John F. Moberly, order to advertise and sell real estate.

Will of Janette Franklin, continuance same, probated.

Guardianship, Henry and David Snider, letters.

Will of Frank H. Read, will filed.

Peter Rice, application for appointment of guardian.

An overcoat for Xmas? The One Price Clothing House is giving them away.

A Chicago plumber has bought for \$100 the Vermont State building, which cost \$15,000.

Buy Water White Oil of Langley's Tank Wagon, 10c per Gallon.